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\$4,500 a year; chief of division of records, information, and planning, \$3,500 to \$4,500 a year; supervising assistant and inspector, \$2,800 to \$3,600 a year; field agent, \$1,800 to \$3,000 a year. All positions are open to both men and women.

Applicants for these positions will not be given scholastic tests in an examination room, but will be rated upon their education, experience, and writings. Published writings of which the applicant is the author will be submitted with the application. For most of the positions a thesis on one of a number of given subjects will be accepted in lieu of published writings. The receipt of applications will close on November 4. Detailed information and application blanks may be obtained from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., or from the secretary of the United States Civil Service Board at the post office or customhouse in any of 3,000 cities.

The law creating the Interdepartmental Social Hygiene Board provides for the cooperation of the War and Navy Departments and the Public Health Service of the Treasury Department for the prevention, control, and treatment of venereal diseases. The duties of the board as set forth in the act are (1) to recommend rules and regulations for the expenditure of moneys allotted to States for the use of their respective boards or departments of health in the prevention, control, and treatment of venereal diseases; (2) to select universities, colleges, or other suitable institutions, which shall receive allotments for scientific research, for the purpose of discovering more effective medical measures for the prevention and treatment of venereal diseases; (3) to recommend such general measures as will promote correlation and efficiency in carrying out the purposes of the act; and (4) to direct the expenditure of certain moneys appropriated by the act.

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## RESULTS OF ANTIMALARIAL MEASURES ON THE ISLAND OF CYPRUS.

The annual medical report of the Island of Cyprus for 1918 states that the antimalarial measures which were begun in 1913 were successfully continued during 1918 and resulted in a further reduction in the prevalence of malaria for that year.<sup>1</sup>

The malaria incidence has fallen steadily from 10,035 cases in 1912 to 2,414 in the year 1918, and the spleen index rate has declined constantly and regularly from 17.2 per cent in 1913 to 5.1 in 1918.

The report states that the returns from the medical officer in charge of the troops at Famagusta show an increase in the number of cases among prisoners and troops in 1918. It was shown in the annual reports for 1914 and 1915 that the fresh-water lake Famagusta was responsible, in great measure, for the malarial cases in near-by towns, and that in order to deal with this extensive breeding ground for

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<sup>1</sup> A note on this work for the year 1917 was published in *Public Health Reports*, Nov. 29, 1918.

Anopheles mosquitoes pumping operations were necessary each year. During 1918 these operations were commenced at the usual time, but the lake, owing to heavy winter and early spring rains, was unusually full of water and difficulty was experienced in getting the machinery into position for pumping. There was also trouble with the engines, and it was difficult to obtain fuel oil. All these unusual circumstances prolonged the work of pumping the lake dry, and Anopheles mosquitoes and malaria cases were unusually prevalent in the locality of the lake.

The following table, covering the period 1912 to 1918, shows the steady reduction in the prevalence of malaria as indicated by the total number of cases treated and the percentage of enlarged spleens found on examination of school children each fall by the medical officers:

Year.	Total cases treated.	Spleen rate.	Year.	Total cases treated.	Spleen rate.
1912.....	10,035	.....	1916.....	3,752	7.6
1913.....	7,342	17.2	1917.....	2,709	6.0
1914.....	6,622	15.3	1918.....	2,414	5.1
1915.....	4,539	11.5			

### ORDINANCE REGULATING LAUNDRIES HELD VALID.

The Supreme Court of Ohio has sustained the validity of an ordinance of the city of Cleveland regulating laundries.<sup>1</sup>

One ground on which the validity of the ordinance was attacked was that it provided that before a license could be issued the laundries were to be inspected by the health commissioner to ascertain that the ventilation, plumbing, and sanitary arrangements were satisfactory. It was contended that this gave arbitrary legislative and judicial powers to an administrative officer. The court, however, held the ordinance valid, saying:

It is now generally held that quasi judicial duties and administrative functions may be imposed upon administrative officers for the purpose of ascertaining the conditions under which the law or ordinance becomes effective. It will not be presumed that the action of the administrative officer will be either arbitrary or unwarranted. Should it so prove to be, the aggrieved person would have the right to relief through the courts. But it is said that the ordinance has fixed no standard for official guidance, but has left the sanitary arrangements and ventilation of each public laundry to the untrammelled judgment of the health commissioner for determination whether such are sufficient and adequate. It is exceedingly doubtful whether a fixed standard could be adopted by the city in its regulation of those features. What would prove to be sufficient and adequate in one public laundry might be entirely insufficient and inadequate in another. And any attempt to provide by law for the multitudinous details defining what would be sufficient and adequate measures of regulation, applicable to each and every laundry falling within the class mentioned, would seriously tax legislative ingenuity. But it is now generally held that discretionary powers may be lodged in administrative officers to determine whether the terms of a law or ordinance of this character have been complied with, and that such "terms like other general terms get precision from the sense and experience of men."

<sup>1</sup> Yee Bow v. City of Cleveland et al., 124 N. E. 132.